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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We regret that we cannot present the usual quota of the "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors" to our readers in the present number, but we shall certainly atone for this omission by larger installments in the months to come. The subject next to be handled are the various surcharges of the French Colonial Stamps, and our readers well know the difficulties which these stamps present. Information is, in many respects, very defective as to some of these issues, and, taking advantage of his trip to Europe, Mr. Henry Collin is gathering all possible information from European collectors and dealers. As a result of his investigations we are confident of furnishing a perfect list of these bewildering stamps, with full descriptions of all frauds and counterfeits that have so plentifully been foisted upon the philatelic public.

THE POSTALLY STAMPED PAPER OF SARDINIA.

BY KARL V. GÜNDEL.

Translated from *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*.

(Continued.)

None of the watermarks, no matter what their character, which appeared in the sheets of the Provisional issue can be considered as the watermark which was decided upon by the authorities of the post-office, but they are nothing more than the watermarks of the different manufacturers of paper from whom the necessary material, whether with or without watermark, had to be obtained in order to facilitate the speedy introduction of the Postally Stamped Paper.

It was not possible to obtain so quickly a paper bearing the watermark decided upon by the government and which had not yet been defined in the Royal Manifest before mentioned. Hence, we must look upon the paper of the provisional issue as unwatermarked, for the simple reason that it does not bear the official watermark. This however, does not preclude the existence of different watermarks in the Provisional issue, which however, being strictly of a private nature, are not to be taken into consideration.

Dr. Moschkau, in the article which we have already mentioned declares as counterfeits all of these stamps which do not appear on paper bearing one of the watermarks cited before. His words are as follows:

"According to the French and Belgian catalogues, the issue of 1818 is said to have existed on white and white ribbed paper. This, however, seems unlikely as it is only a short time ago that we saw quite a number of the original sheets, in which, to our great surprise, we did not find the watermark already mentioned but only the two letters R. P. watermarked next to each other in the paper. These can only have been the initials of the manufacturer of the paper and nothing more, although some may think that they represent the words *Regie Poste* which interpretation could only serve to make a good market for these suspicious articles. We do not hesitate to declare these envelopes, which lack the official watermark, counterfeits, and warn everybody against buying them, which, by the way, would require quite a good sum of money."

In this decision the Doctor is undoubtedly wrong. Even if we accept literally the wording of the decree of December 3rd, 1818, the paper without any watermark, which the Doctor declares counterfeit, must be considered as that determined upon by the government. However if we interpret this Decree liberally, we must conclude that the designation "unwatermarked paper" refers only to such paper as does not bear the official watermark which was to be determined upon by the authorities.

The 25 entire sheets of the Provisional issue, all of which were used, which had been sent to us for inspection, have been examined by the best known authorities in Italy, Austria, England and Germany, and recognized as genuine by all. These were also exhibited, together with a number of sheets of the regular issue, at the International Exhibition in Amsterdam, where they received honorable mention. I, myself, have some experience in judging old documents, as in my labors on War subjects I have had to examine thousands of documents written as far back as the year 1700, and I can declare with the utmost assurance that the paper, ink, postal mark, etc., of these provisional sheets bear such decided evidence of genuineness, that there can be no doubt as to their character.

There is not the slightest flaw in the paper, and, on the strength of my experience, I must say that I am very suspicious of so-called old paper which has yellow or brown spots and I submit all such to a minute examination before I pronounce them genuine.

With a little care it is very easy to put spots into the paper by artificial means without putting holes in the paper by making a deep impression. The greater the number of spots the more careful I become and the more particular I am in investigating its genuineness.

The size of the paper, at least of that of all the many sheets which I have handled, differs considerably and varies from 38 to 40 CM in width and 24.8 to 26 CM in height, which differences may, in part, have been caused by the fact that the sheets were not all of the same size or they may have been caused by the fact that the full sheets of paper were not always alike.

According to the Decree of Dec. 3rd, only one size was designated for the Provisional issue of the Postally Stamped Paper, namely the size of an ordinary letter sheet. No trace is found in the Decree of any smaller size. Under the circumstances it must be borne in mind that not only short letters, but also such as required entire letter sheets, were needed. At the post-office only one size of paper was obtainable. It seems unlikely that any $\frac{1}{2}$ sheets should have been manufactured, as certainly nobody would have bought them as long as the price was found to be the same as that of the full sheets. If the $\frac{1}{2}$ sheets sufficed for a letter the writer would often cut off the part that he did not require.

We can therefore state, almost authoritatively, that there existed only one size of the Provisional issue, namely sheets 38 to 40 CM in width and 24.8 to 26 CM in height, and wherever we meet with sheets of only $\frac{1}{2}$ the width (the height of these $\frac{1}{2}$ sheets is always the same as that of the full sheets) the writer on principles of economy, of a short letter cut off the sheets which did not bear the stamp.

If these $\frac{1}{2}$ sheets are carefully examined it will always be found that one side had been cut off with a more or less sharp instrument.

Three stamps were issued, representing a Cupid on horseback in different



frames. The 15 Centesimi was in circle; the 25 Centesimi in oval, and the 50 Centesimi in an elongated octagon. Under the horse the respective values are expressed.

The stamp was impressed, in oily blue-green color, on the paper after it was folded, because on the 2nd leaf of the sheet we observe perfectly the outline of the stamp impressed on the other leaf. Also around the blue green stamp we see another impression, without color, of a design from which we may judge that a number of sheets were laid on top of each other and removed one by one after they had been stamped.

On the paper which has been folded in the middle, the stamp was impressed in such a manner that it was on the 4th or outer side on which the address was to be written, while the other three sides were to be used for writing the letter. The upper part of the stamp faces to the right side of the sheet, but, as the place of impression was determined only by the eye, the distance from the margin varies considerably. In general, however, it may be said that the outline of the stamp is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ CM distant from the right and from the center of sheet, and about 11 CM from the upper and lower edges. However, this is only approximate as we will find the distances sometimes larger and sometimes smaller. The letters were folded so that the stamp came to the left and under the address.

At the end of 1819 the use of the Provisional issue of the Postally Stamped Paper ceased. I am not at all of the opinion that several issues of the Provisionally Stamped Paper were made before paper with regular watermark

was used. We have not the slightest grounds for such an assumption. I believe that there was only a single issue and a single size (entire sheets) and that the reason for our finding the stamps impressed on various kinds of paper lies in the fact that they could not obtain the exact paper that they wanted and had to take the best substitute that was offered no matter what the watermark might have been.

After the sheets with watermark were issued, the stock of the Provisional issue which remained on hand (it cannot be positively stated whether all or only a part of it) was used for postal circulars in correspondence between different post-offices. The sheets were altered so that the stamp was folded inside (on the 3rd side), while on the first and left side the postal imprint was placed. I have had in my possession several sheets with such imprints but I cannot consider these in this article as they would require too much space. As a sample of such imprints I quote the following :

AMMINISTRAZIONE Addi.
DELLA REGIE POSTE.

ISPEZIONE

di

N°

Riscontro alla Lettera

di

N° di Protocollo

N° di Partenza

OGGETTO

I have seen sheets with these postal imprints used in 1822-23-24-25-29 in Chambéry, Novara, Cuneo and Alexandria addressed to Pietro Piaggio, Corriere di Sua Maesta (courrier to his majesty) in Turin, who, according to reliable information was also a large merchant and contractor in the Sardinian postal service. These letters, all of which show the stamp on the inside, were sent through the mails and show the post mark which bore no indication of the amount of postage. This may have been because Mr. Piaggio, as contractor for the post-office did not have to pay any postage or because as a great merchant he had a running account at the post-office. These accounts were kept by the post-office on a strip of paper a few inches wide and about $\frac{1}{2}$ metre long on which the postage for the entire month was noted and which was settled at the end of the month.

For the sake of completeness, we might quote the following paragraph from the monograph of Messrs. Theo. Haas and Dr. H. Von Klenze.

"As letter paper and wrappers it was probably most frequently used by private individuals; that it was also used for envelopes is very clear, as it was not serviceable for large documents, official acts, etc. As a proof of this we

have the envelopes used for official correspondence of the Ministry, and also the envelopes of the Provisional issue with blue stamp, of which we have purchased two used copies from Mr Moens. These were not used as letter paper but as envelopes and only in correspondence with the post-office. However, as at this time the sheets with a watermark and stamp embossed in relief had been issued, the letters were enclosed so that the blue stamp showed only on the inside. This proves that this use was only a means of the post-office for exhausting the stock on hand." I have some doubt as to this assumption.

III.

THE REGULAR ISSUE.

The regular issue, that is to say, that containing the watermark determined upon by the government, was ordered by Royal Decree on Nov. 13th, 1819. It read as follows:

Decree of the Royal Treasury, of Nov. 13th, 1819, containing a provision that the sale of the Provisionally Stamped Paper shall cease at the end of next December, and that on January 1st, 1820, the postal paper with watermark and embossed stamp shall be issued.

The manufacture of the Postally Stamped Paper, with watermark, as determined by Royal Decree of November 7th, 1818, is now completed and the designs of the stamps which shall serve to distinguish the different values of the paper as well as of the paper on which they are to be printed, have been delivered to us, etc. We therefore publish the following:

Art. I. The issue of the Provisional Stamped Paper shall cease at the end of December next, and on January 1st, the sale of the Postal paper with watermark and embossed stamp shall begin.

Art. II. The possessors of provisional sheets may exchange them against an equal quantity with watermark, if in the course of the month of January they will present them to any post-office, all of which are authorized to carry out this exchange during the entire month.

Art. III. After February 1st, 1820, the use of the Provisional Postally Stamped Paper with blue stamp is prohibited, and only that with the watermark and embossed stamp will enjoy the privileges accorded in the Royal Decree of Nov. 7th, 1818.

Art. IV. With the exception of the color, the embossed stamp which shall be impressed on three different kinds of paper, that is to say, that of 3 Soldi or 15 Centesimi, that of 5 Soldi or 25 Centesimi and finally that of 10 Soldi or 25 Centesimi will be of the same shape and impression as designated by the order cited before of the 3rd of December 1818.

Art. V. The new Stamped Paper will have a special mark, *i. e.* a watermark representing a shield surmounted by a crowned eagle with a cross on his breast. To the left of the shield the respective values will be indicated, and around it the inscription "Direzione generale delle Regie Poste" and in the margin "Corrispondenza autorizzata in Corso particolare per pedoni ed altre occasioni."

Art. VI. The size of each sheet with watermark is as follows : 9 inches 4 lines long, 6 inches 1 line wide.

From this Decree we gather the following:

1st. The Provisional issue went out of use in December, 1819, and instead of it the regular issue with watermark appeared on Jan. 1st, 1820.

2nd. All sheets of the Provisional issue in the possession of the public could be exchanged during the entire month of January for a similar number of the regular issue

3rd. The blue hand stamped stamps were to be replaced by embossed stamps of the same type and same values.

4th. In this Decree, for the first time, the watermark was described.

5th. The length of the sheet was to be 9 inches 4 lines and the width 6 inches 1 line (the Sardinian measure of that time, which would correspond to 39.959 CM. and 26.045 CM. respectively.) However, we cannot determine from the Decree whether this would be the size of the uncut sheets or of the cut ones. In all likelihood it was the size of the cut sheets, as all of the undoubtedly genuine ones that I have seen were cut.

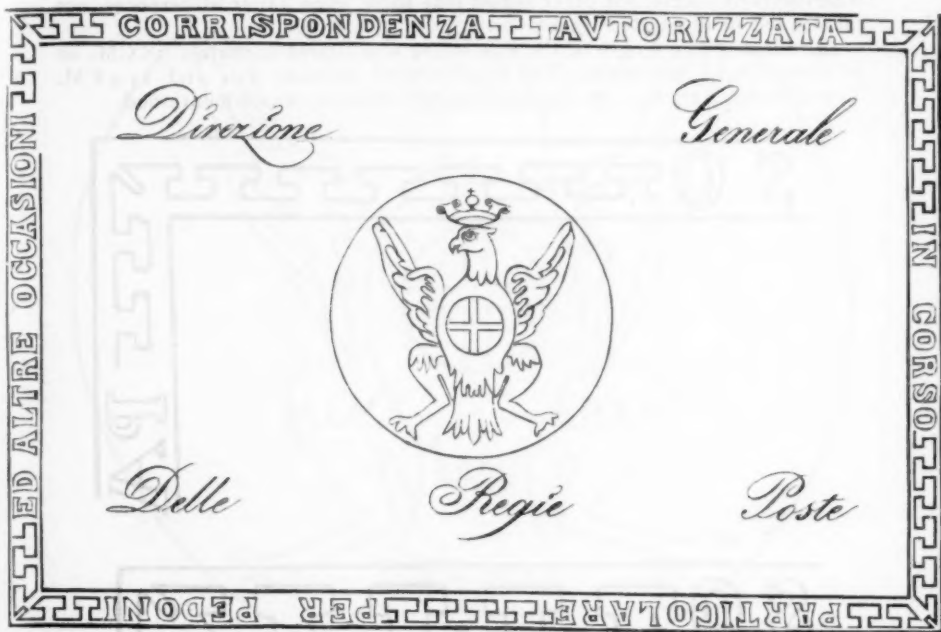
The paper of all the various specimens that have been submitted to me, some being in sheets and some only in half sheets, but all of which were used, is a rough, strong, hand made paper (somewhat better than that of the Provisional issue) which varies very little; it was hardly to be expected that 70 years ago, while the manufacture of paper in Sardinia had not reached a high state of perfection, any exact uniformity could be obtained. Besides this, we find even to-day that the strength of different sheets of paper is not always alike, some being somewhat stouter and some somewhat thinner. The paper shows no spots and in every specimen that has been shown to me it was cut on all four sides and on three sides on the $\frac{1}{2}$ sheets. Besides this, spots are not by any means a necessary adjunct of old paper. I have an immense amount of documents over 100 years old in which no spots whatever are to be seen. Particularly in the very old papers which were exclusively made from linen rags spots are not found, and can only have been caused by the paper having lain for a long time in a damp, mouldy place. Before I was convinced of their genuineness I submitted all the sheets presented to me to an experienced manufacturer of paper who declared authoritatively that it originated in the '20's and '30's. It is possible that uncut sheets of the Postally Stamped Paper were sometimes used and it is also possible that in the genuine sheets natural spots may appear.

The size of the sheets is not exactly alike but it varies in length and in width. The numerous specimens that I have seen and all of which were cut, show a width of from 38.7 to 40 CM. and a length of from 25.7 to 26.3 CM. In great measure we must attribute these differences to the cutting, as it may easily have been that at times somewhat more and somewhat less of the margin was removed. It may also have occurred in some instances that the drying of the sheets may have contracted them somewhat. Mr. Theo. Haas gives the width of the paper as 40 to 41.5 CM. and the length as 26.5 to 27 CM. which may have resulted from the fact that he saw only uncut sheets.

Besides this, I am decidedly of the opinion that of the regular issue, the post-office issued only entire sheets, that is to say, sheets 9 inches 4 lines long and 6 inches 1 line wide, and that the half sheets which we meet with are found thus only because the writers had removed the remaining part which was not required for their letters. I have seen over a dozen used $\frac{1}{2}$ sheets without stamp, on which it was plainly to be seen that they had been cut off from entire sheets with a knife. There is not the slightest evidence for the theory that the $\frac{1}{2}$ sheets were an official issue. If this had been the case everyone of these $\frac{1}{2}$ sheets would also have of necessity shown the stamp, as it is expressly stated in the Decree of Nov. 13th, 1889, "With watermark and embossed stamp." However, on many of the $\frac{1}{2}$ sheets we did not find the embossed stamp, but on the contrary it is plainly to be seen on their right or left side that they were cut off. It is thus clearly proven that they were removed by the purchaser of entire sheets.

The watermark consisted of a long rectangle, on whose four sides we find

in large letters the following inscription in Roman characters broken by Greek ornaments: "Corrispondenza autorizzata in corso particolare per pedoni ed altre occasioni;" inside of this frame we find in a circle the Sardinian eagle with royal crown and the Sardinian cross on its breast. On either side of the eagle we find in Roman script, the words "Direzione Generale" at top and "Delle Regie Poste" at the bottom. The watermarks



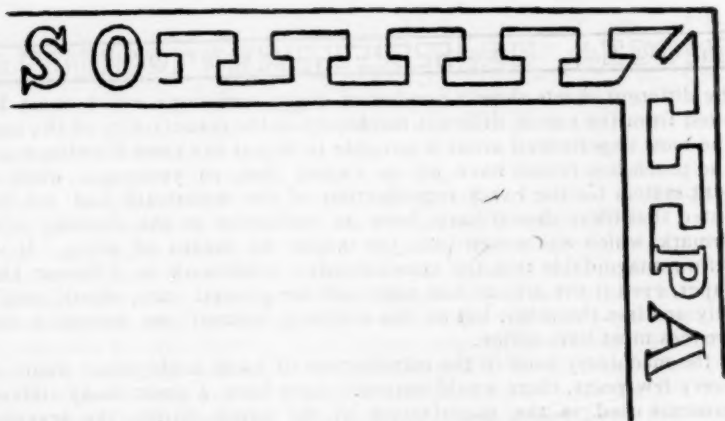
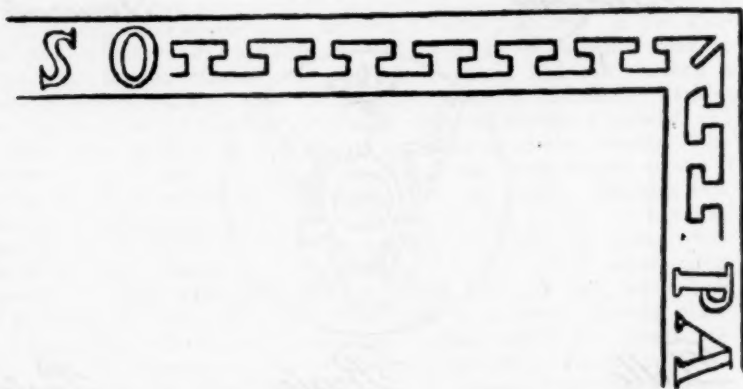
in the different sheets show a number of slight variations which must have resulted from the use of different machinery in the manufacture of the paper.

The most experienced artist is not able to repeat the same drawing exactly and so much less reason have we to expect that 70 years ago, when our present system for the exact reproduction of the watermark had not been invented that there should have been no variations in the drawing of the watermark, which was woven into the paper by means of wires. It was therefore unavoidable that the same intended watermark in different kinds of paper, even if the artizan had exercised the greatest care, should not be exactly one like the other, but on the contrary, without any intention, some differences must have arisen.

As the machinery used in the manufacture of hand made paper wears out in a very few years, there would naturally have been a great many different instruments used in the manufacture of the paper during the seventeen years in which the postally stamped paper was in use, and therefore there would be differences in the watermark; also, there would be differences in the watermark of different parcels of paper on account of the shrinkage which would vary according to the dampness of the material. This would explain many differences in the watermark, and would destroy the theory that all these differences indicated different issues. It would be useless to reproduce all the greater and minor differences which are evident to the practiced eye

of a philatelist, (the non-philatelist would look upon all as alike, as he would not notice the differences unless his attention was particularly directed to them) and which I noticed in the sheets which have been submitted to me. I shall confine myself to a description of those differences which are most striking. The 12 illustrations offered are copied from an equal number of watermarked sheets, but other sheets may show even other differences not mentioned or illustrated by me.

(a) Sizes. The length of the watermark was almost uniformly 38 CM. in all sheets that I have seen. The height varies between 23.4 and 24.4 CM. The different sizes may be attributed to the different causes mentioned.



(b) Border Of these I have found two entirely different types; one with a large Greek border, and the other with a smaller one. The width of the first one is 12 and 13mm. and in the second 11mm. In some watermark the upper and lower borders are about 1mm. narrower than the right and left. Generally the height of the letters is 8mm.; However, we sometimes find slight differences in these.



(c) Eagle. The eagle is always in the middle of the square frame and is from 10.5 to 12 CM. distant from the right and left side, and from 5.3 to 5.5 from the upper and lower sides. There are two distinct types of the eagle. In type 1 the eagle is stouter and shorter than in type 2, the crown is entirely different and the feathers in the wings are interwoven, while in type 2 they are represented by two rows of rounded lines. Also the wires by means of which the watermark was woven into the paper are somewhat thinner than in type 1. The circle in which the eagle is placed has a diameter of 10.3 and 10.6 CM. in type 1, whereas in type 2, it is 11 CM. The upper sweep of the "R" in the word "Regie" is only 3mm. distant from the lower portion of the circle in type 1, whereas the distance is 17mm. in type 2. I have seen the eagle of type 1 in a large as well as in a small Greek border, whereas the eagle in type 2, has appeared to me only in the latter. I have had sheets with the eagle of type 1 which contained letters of the years 1820-21-24-28-29-32-33-34-35-36-37. Of type 2, I have had copies of the years 1820-28-29-32-



36-39-40. In Dr. Moschkau's article we always find the following Eagle



represented as the one appearing inside of the border. This is undoubtedly wrong because the Sardinian eagle is entirely different. (Properly he faces left and not to the right, his wings are always extended, etc.,) and secondly, an eagle like the one mentioned by Dr. Moschkau could not possibly be woven into the paper by means of wires. It is possible that the eagle in question represents an idea of what it might have looked like, and was probably designed by someone who had only carelessly looked at the eagle in the watermark.

(d) We also find important differences in the large letters in the words "Direzione Generale Delle Regie Poste," some of the more important of which will be found in the following illustrations. But besides those illus-

Direzione

D[?]irer[?]ione

Delle Delle
Generale
Generale

Regie? Regie
Poste Poste

trated there are many other differences not quite as marked as these. In the sheets which have passed through my hands I could mention over a dozen varieties in the watermarks. It is certain that Messrs. Theo. Haas and Dr. H. Van Klenze did not find all these differences in the 104 sheets which they examined, as there are many that they did not mention in their careful monograph on the Sardinia paper. This proves that the sheets which they had are not of exactly the same period of manufacture as those which I have seen.

These gentlemen also claim to possess or to have possessed sheets showing a six rayed star, 12 to 17mm large, on either side of the eagle, and that, although Bonasi had written to Moens that the "watermarks with stars are due to the enterprise of Usigli," they had a written declaration of Mr. Bonasi's that he had expressed this opinion before he had seen sheets with stars. Thereafter his doubts had vanished. As far as I am personally concerned, I have not found any genuine sheets with stars in the watermarks, and notwithstanding my exertions in that direction, I have not been able to find out anything more definite in regard to it. I only found that numerous parties strongly doubted the genuineness of such sheets with stars. It is true that I have seen sheets with small and large stars which were claimed to be genuine, which I must unhesitatingly declare them not genuine but reprints.

In my next division "Reprints and Counterfeits" I shall revert to this subject and carefully explain and describe my conclusions. In the decree of Nov. 13th, 1819, we find no mention of a watermark with stars next to the eagle, and no later decree has been found in which any such watermark is mentioned. Nevertheless, it would be possible, although not likely, that genuine sheets may have been issued with stars. However, I shall not believe in them until I have seen undoubtedly genuine ones myself. Here again is a point which requires further elucidation.

The stamp is of the same type as that of the provisional issue with the difference that it is impressed in relief and is framed by pearls. Again there were 3 values. One of 15 Centesemi in circular frame for letters up to 15 miles; one of 25c in oval frame for letters from 15 to 35 miles, and one of 50c in octagon frame for letters over 50 miles. The stamp is not always on the same side of the paper, so that at times it is at the right and at times at the left of the eagle, consequently the stamp and watermark do not always present

a proper picture when viewed from one side. At the same time this is not necessary, as the eagle of the watermark is almost always exactly in the middle of the entire sheet and hence it made no difference whether the stamp and eagle combined always produced the same effect. In using the sheets they were folded in the middle so that the stamp appeared on the 4th or outer side. The watermark was not to be taken into consideration.

The upper part of the design faces the right side; the lower part faces the eagle, while the two ends run towards the upper and lower edges of the sheet. In general the stamp, measured from its circumference, is distant about 8 to 9.3 CM. from the right edge of the sheet, and about 11 to 11.5 CM. from the upper and lower edges. Undoubtedly each sheet was stamped separately as I have never seen any trace of the design on the unstamped half of the sheet. In the provisional issue, such impressions of the design are easily distinguishable.

THE MULREADY ENVELOPE

AND ITS IMITATIONS, CARICATURES, &c.

BY THE EDITOR.

(*Monthly Journal.*)

The date of issue of the Mulready Envelope, May 1st, 1840,* was almost the centre of the period covered by the celebrated series of Political Caricatures, or "Sketches," as their designer preferred to term them, bearing the initials "H. B."; the first of these having been published in November, 1829, and the last, No. 917, in 1851. It was not to be expected that such an opening for Caricature, as that afforded by the design of the envelope, would pass unnoticed, and it accordingly formed the subject of No. 639 of the "Sketches," the following description of which I copy from "The Descriptive Key," by Thomas M'Lean, published by him in 1844:—

"TO MR. JOHN BULL. The sketch is a parody on Mulready's design for the New Post Office Envelope, adopted when the uniform penny-postage first commenced. The original is at the present time so well known that every point in the parody will be easily recognized and readily understood; but as the Government have now issued a new description of envelope, and Mulready's picture may, perhaps, in a few years be forgotten, it may be necessary to specify here the points of comparison between the original and the parody.

"Lord Palmerston, in the sketch, seated on a pedestal inscribed 'Foreign Office,' and with the British Lion crouching at his feet, occupies the place assigned in the original to Britannia, and like the Goddess is despatching emissaries to all parts of the world. Those who are winging their flight to the East are carrying thither fire and sword, in allusion to the war subsisting in Egypt and in China. The figures in this group" (the group on the left) "are made to bear a close resemblance to those in Mulready's design, which was intended to represent the two quarters Asia and Africa. For, strange as it may seem, though it was the Inland, and not the Foreign postage, which was reduced, Mr. Mulready's picture exhibits Britannia sending her messengers, not to different parts of Great Britain and Ireland, but to places abroad, with which the new rate of postage has no connection whatever.

* It must not be forgotten that, although this was the date on which both the stamps and covers were first sold to the public, they could not be used until the 6th of the same month.



"In West Britain (as Lord Monteagle once designated Ireland) we see the well-known Teetotalist Father Mathew, administering the Temperance Pledge to a crowd of Irish peasants. This group also is a pretty close copy of Mulready's figures relating to America and the West Indies; and as one very conspicuous figure in the original is that of a negro nailing a hogshead of sugar, H. B. has drawn in the copy an Irish Teetotaler, knocking out the spigot from a barrel of whisky, and letting the liquor run off in waste.

"In the right-hand corner Mr. O'Connell is shouting 'Hurrah for Repeal'—to the infinite horror of Lord Ebrington, the Lord Lieutenant.* These figures are merely substitutes for those in the original, which are two girls reading a valentine and a third on tiptoe to get a peep. But the left-hand corner contains a very happy and ingenious parody on those of the Mulready picture. In the latter a young person is reading to some poor bedridden old woman, a letter which may be supposed to come from her son, a soldier or sailor in some distant colony; and the grateful parent is clasping her hands in an ecstasy of joy and thankfulness. The sketch presents us with the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Monteagle, lying in bed (sick, it may be, of the unthankful office which he has just quitted), and listening, not in an ecstasy of joy, but in an agony of distress, to the account of the ill-success

* In the Index to the Sketches this figure is said to be intended for the Duke of Wellington, and the face certainly closely resembles that of the Duke as drawn in various others of the series.

of his last financial scheme, the adoption of the uniform penny postage, which account his successor Mr. Baring is reading from a document just laid on the table of the House of Commons."

It is curious, to those who are at the present day thoroughly familiar with Mulready's design, to note the suggestion that it might soon be forgotten. But this did take place, and the design would probably have remained unnoticed, had not Stamp Collectors once more dragged it from obscurity.

It may be noted that Peace and War are plainly symbolised in the Caricature, the messengers on the left being armed and, one of them, labelled "WAR," while those on the right are Cupids; in the background again are a Mail Steamer on the Peace side, and some Men-of-War on the other. The Elephants and Camels are pushed almost out of the frame, to give more room for the Chinese, who are made conspicuous. On the extreme right is the head of a Satyr (or the god Terminus, perhaps), on a pillar lettered "N. W. Boundary."

The document Mr. Baring is reading runs: "*Post Office deficiency in the quarter £272,000. Total deficiency in the year to be made up by new taxation, £2,000,000.*"

Outside the frame below is "*Published May 26th, 1840, by Thos. M'Lean 26 Haymarket,*" on the left, and "*A Ducoté, Lithogr. 70 St. Martin's Lane.*" on the right. The initials "H B." are in the left lower corner, and "H B. Sketches, No. 639" at the right upper corner. The size of this, with the frame shown in the illustration, is $12\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

The author of the Series to which this belongs was John Doyle, the father of the well-known Richard, and the letters "H B." from which the series takes its title, and which were supposed to be attached to the "Sketches," form in fact the double monogram of his initials "H B." placed one pair above the other, and joined together.



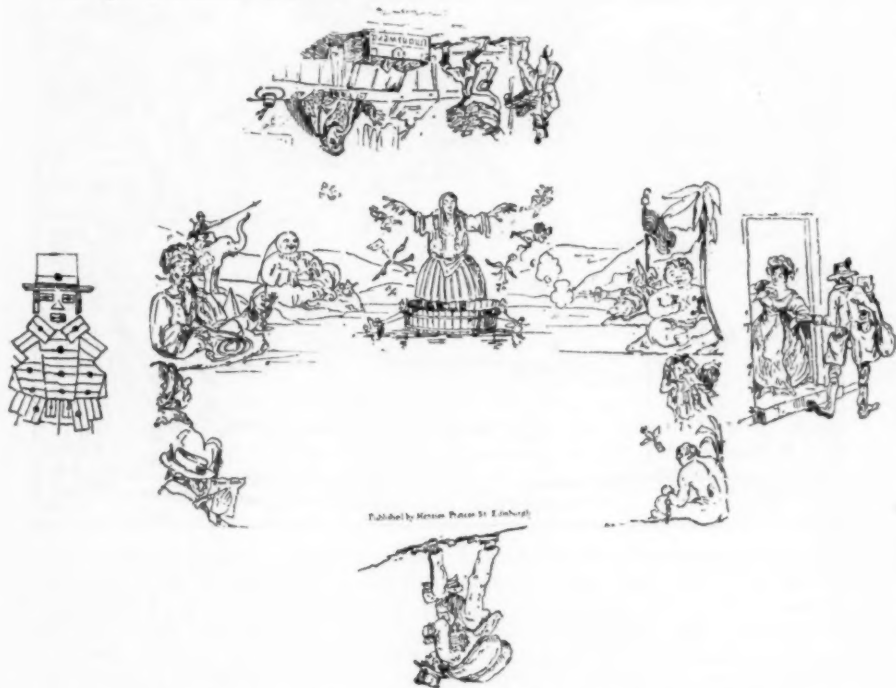
It is worthy of remark that No. 603 of this Series, dated "18 July 1839," represents Mr. Spring Rice (then Chancellor of the Exchequer) journeying on horseback, with his budget behind him, and accosted by John Bull, as a highwayman, who calls upon him to "*Stand and deliver!*" The traveller hands out "UNIFORM PENNY POSTAGE," with the appeal, "*I hope you'll give me back something, to meet my expenses on the road.*" This "Sketch" is entitled "A PRESSURE FROM WITHOUT!" in allusion to the fact the Rowland Hill's system was really forced upon the Government by the country, and was not in any way due to Ministerial initiative.

A capital burlesque, by an unknown artist, was published by W. H. Mason, of Brighton. The size and general design (see illustration No. 1 with this number) correspond closely with those of the original, and I have seen it printed upon a letter-sheet of similar dimensions to that issued; Britannia is provided with a Penny for a shield, the Lion wears a night-cap, and a mail is substituted for the sleigh. On the left an Elephant, with spectacles on, is engaged in writing a letter, while on the other side one Indian is playing the fiddle and another is dancing to it. A Postman is shown delivering letters to the group on the lower right; and on the left a less welcome visitor, the Tax Collector, is at the door. Along the bottom is the inscription, "ASSESSED TAX 10 PER CENT, &c. &c. &c."—another allusion to the loss of revenue expected to result from the reduced postal rates. This is inscribed at the top, "BY W. H. MASON, REPOSITORY OF ARTS, BRIGHTON." It appears to be rather a scarce variety. The only copy I have seen is among the prints at the British Museum, and it is from this copy that the accompanying illustration is taken.



Of the next, both Artist and Publisher are equally unknown to me. It bears the initials "H. R. H." in the left lower corner, and my copy is cut rather close, and bears no other inscriptions denoting its origin. An illustration was given as No. 15 last month. The original measures 5x3 3-16 inches, and has the appearance of an impression from a copper plate, but it may be from a drawing on stone. In the centre is Lord Brougham, with his well-known nose and checked trousers, and a birch rod in his right hand, sending out messengers with bags of letters. His Shield bears a caricature of the adhesive stamp, and at his feet is a very full-grown *Lamb* with the head of Lord Melbourne. A mounted Post-boy on the right, and a Train on the left, indicate the usual means of conveyance more appropriately perhaps than the

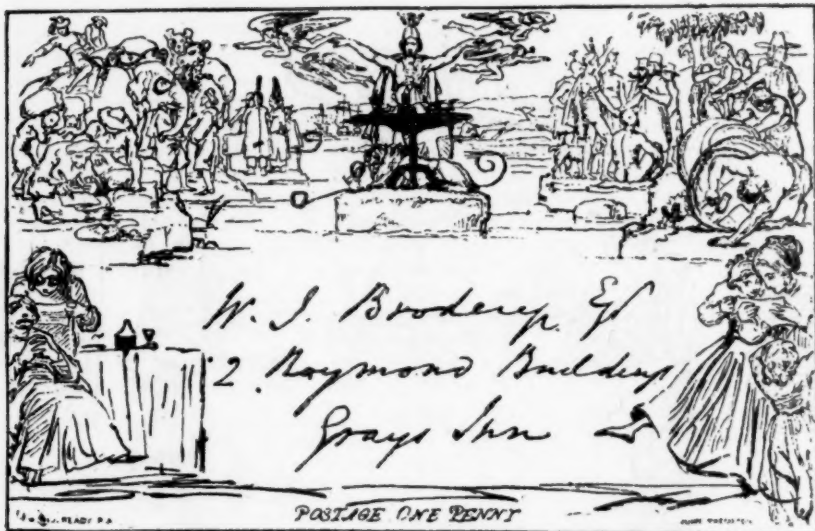
Ships and the Laplander of Mulready, and the Balloon depicts a prophecy still unfulfilled. The figure seated on the ground at the left side is probably intended for O'Connell. He holds between his legs a chest labelled "VOLUNTARY RENT" (the "Plan of Campaign" is no new invention, but only a resuscitation), and behind him some of his followers are fighting in the good old fashion, which is still in vogue in those parts. On the opposite side is a Highlander playing the bagpipes and a "POST OFFICE," the sign over which is inscribed, "BY RICE & CO.," with a Mail Coach just leaving the door. The Rat behind the wheel of the Coach no doubt is meant to replace the curious object like a rabbit in the original. At the sides seems to be a Coalheaver and a Dustman—the one reading, the other sealing a letter. The initials in the corner very possibly have reference to the idea, prevalent at the time, that Mulready's design was inspired by H. R. H. Prince Albert, and thus afford no clue to the name of the artist.



My next is inscribed, "Published by Menzies, Princes St., Edinburgh," and is shown as No. 3 in this number. It bears illustrations, not only on the back of the envelope, but also on the flaps. There is no outline to the back. A diamond shaped frame surrounds the whole in the original, but this is not shown in the illustration. The envelope when folded measures $5 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Britannia becomes an old woman afloat in a washing-tub drawn by two ducks, and the messengers she is sending out appear to be three men, a woman, and some birds. On the right an animal of some kind is resting under the shadow of a striped flag, while a cannon beside him fires a shot at the smiling China-

man on the opposite side, and a corpulent gentleman in the foreground sits drinking Palm wine under a Palm tree. On the left, besides the Chinaman, are a rather diminutive Elephant and a very large Turk with a long beard. The figures down the sides are not very distinct, but in the right lower corner there seems to be a rear view of a person, whose only article of clothing is a small piece of chain attached to his left wrist. On the upper flap is shown a busy gentleman overwhelmed with the piles of letters that the cheap rates are pouring in upon him; and on the lower, a letter-carrier weighed down by the same cause. The side flaps show on one a Man of Letters, most ingeniously constructed; and on the other a Man of Letters of another kind, delivering one at a door.

The illustration given as No. 2 differs from all the preceding in representing, not a distinct caricature of the Mulready, but one of the envelopes



hemselves, adorned by the celebrated Theodore Hook, and addressed by him to a friend. Britannia has a table in front of her, with a decanter and glasses upon it. The Lion, in spectacles, is smoking a long pipe, and is provided with a fine curly tail. The Elephants and some of the other figures are accommodated with spectacles also, and various little touches may be found all over the design. In the lower corners, the old lady on the left has her medicine bottle and glass on a table placed at her side; and the young lady on the right, who in one of the caricatures complains of an inability to sit down, is provided with a pair of understandings and a flowing skirt. An illustration of this is given in *The Choice Humorous Works, &c., of Theodore Hook*, published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus, to whom I am indebted for permission to reproduce it here.

Before concluding this portion of my paper with a description of a caricature which appeared four years later, and in connection with a very different question, I may give another satirical description of the envelopes issued, which is quoted in *The Life of Sir Rowland Hill* as cut "from the City

article of one of the Daily Papers," dated "Friday Evening," no doubt Friday, May 1, 1840. After briefly alluding to the adhesives, it goes on to say:

"The envelopes and half sheets have an engraved surface, extremely fantastic, and not less grotesque. In the centre, at the top, sits Britannia, throwing out her arms, as if in a tempest of fury, at four winged urchins, intended to represent post-boys, letter-carriers or Mercuries; but who, instead of making use of their wings and flying, appear in the act of striking out or swimming, which would have been natural enough if they had been furnished with fins instead of wings. On the right of Britannia there are a brace of elephants all backed and ready to start when some Hindoo, Chinese, Arabic or Turkish merchants, standing quietly by, have closed their bargains and correspondence. The elephants are symbolic of the lightness and rapidity with which Mr. Rowland Hill's penny post is to be carried on, and perhaps also of the power requisite for transporting the £1500 a year to his quarters, which is all he obtains for strutting about the Post Office with his hands in his pockets and nothing to do—like a fish out of water. On the left of Britannia, who looks herself very much like a termagant, there is an agglomeration of native Indians, missionaries, Yankees, and casks of tobacco, with a sprinkling of foliage and the rotten stem of a tree, not forgetting a little terrier dog inquisitively gliding between the legs of the mysterious conclave to see the row. Below, on the left, a couple of heads of the damsel tribe are curiously peering over a valentine just received (scene, Valentine's-day), whilst a little girl is pressing the elders for a sight of Cupid, and the heart trans fixed with a score of arrows. On the right again stands a dutiful boy reading to his anxious mamma an account of her husband's hapless shipwreck, who with hands clasped is blessing Sir Rowland Hill for the cheap rate at which she gets the intelligence. At the bottom of all is the word 'Postage,' done in small upon a large pattern of filagree work. With great propriety the name of the artist is conspicuously placed in one corner, so that the public and posterity may know who is the worthy Oliver of the genius of a Rowland on this triumphant occasion. As may be well imagined it is no common man, for the mighty effort has taxed the powers of the Royal Academy itself, if the engraved announcement of W. Mulready, R. A., in the corner may be credited. Considering the infinite drollery of the whole, the curious assortment of figures and faces, the harmonious *mélange* of elephants, mandarins' tails, Yankee beavers, naked Indians squatted with their hind quarters in front, Cherokee chiefs with feathered tufts shaking missionaries by the hand, casks of Virginia threatening the heads of young ladies devouring their love letters, and the old woman in the corner, with hands uplifted, blessing Lord Litchfield and his Rowland for the saving grace of 11d. out of the shilling, and valuing her husband's calamity of death as nothing in comparison with such an economy—altogether, it may be said, this is a wondrous combination of pictorial genius, after which Phiz and Cruikshank must hide their diminished heads, for they can hardly be deemed worthy of the inferior grade of associates and aspirants for academic honours. Withal the citizens are rude enough to believe that these graphic embellishments will not go down at the price of 1s. 3d. the dozen for the envelopes, and half or quarter sheets, for the size is somewhat of a mongrel sort, and of 1s. 1d. per dozen for the bits of 'sticking plaster,' with a head upon it which looks something like that of a girl, but nothing of a Queen. As a very tolerable profit may be made out of the odd pence thus charged over the stamp, the penny-postman calculates, no doubt, to make up the deficit in the Post Office revenue by the sale of these jimcrack pictures for babes and sucklings."

NEW REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Translated from the *Revue Philatélique Suisse*.

According to the terms of the London Convention of Feb. 27th, 1884 and the Convention held at the Cape of Good Hope on the 11th and 20th of June, 1888, the limits of the New Republic extend from longitude 25° to 30° E. and Latitude 22° to 28° South, and covers an area of 200,000 kilometres Square. It is bounded on the North by the country of the Matabels; on the West by the Negro tribes under the protection of the English government and English Beschauland; on the South by the Orange Free States and Natal, and on the East by Zululand, Swazieland and the Portuguese colony of Mozambique.

The first issue of stamps appeared in 1886. These stamps were at the same time revenue and postage stamps. The postal service is under the direction of the Postmaster General, appointed by the four ministers composing the executive council who are themselves elected by the Volksraad, the assembly delegated by the people for four years and composed of 36 members.

The Postal Administration is organized according to the Dutch system. Its principal office is at Pretoria.

The arms of the New South African Republic are eminently at variance with Heraldic law. The shield is divided into 5 quarterings, two superior, divided perpendicularly, and two below divided similarly; a fifth quartering below is not divided, so that the shield has but 5 quarters.

Describing these quarters from dexter to sinister, we find in the first quarter on a white field, a colonial cart; in the second a military tent; in the third an ox walking to dexter on a field, in its proper color; in the fourth quarter a ship sailing to sinister, all sail set, on a stormy sea; and finally in the fifth a plow working in the field.

The escutcheon is placed on an ornamented cartouche, surmounted by the radiant rising sun and ornamented with drapery with two guidons having spear points, and four flags, whose staves appear below. Below the escutcheon is the motto on a ribbon "EENDRACHT RECHT VAAR DIGHEID EN LIEFD."

Mr. E. Tamsen has published, in the Stamp News Annual, a list of the stamps of this republic. We have recently had an opportunity to examine in detail the entire stock of these stamps in the hands of a large English house. It appears to us that it would be of interest to communicate the result of this examination, and to give a new list of these stamps, more complete than heretofore published, and mentioning all existing varieties.

The stamps are made by hand on a rather coarse paper without watermark and are yellow or grayish-blue in color. The impression is in violet and made by means of a hand stamp. The arms are applied in relief by means of a metal die. There are various perforations as a result of imperfect workmanship. Frequently a perforation has missed a whole side or part of it. The correct text of the inscriptions is as follows:—*Nieuwe Republiek*, (value of stamp) date with the corresponding month and the two last figures of the year. *Zuid Afrika*. The whole is surrounded by a plain rectangle with small rounded ornaments in the angles. The values are in the current English money.

FIRST ISSUE.

With Dates and without Arms.

1	Jan. 9th, 1886,	1d	on yellow paper
2	" " "	2d	" " "
3	" 13th, "	1d	" " "
4	" " " "	2d	" " "
5	" " " "	9d	" " "
6	" 24th, "	1d	on blue paper
7	" " " "	2d	" " "
8	Mar. 7th, "	5s 6d	on yellow paper
9	May 24th, "	1d	on blue paper
10	" " " "	2d	" " "
11	" " " "	2d	on yellow paper
12	" " " "	7s 6d	" " "
13	Aug. 19th, "	2s 6d	on blue paper
14	" " " "	2s 6d	on yellow paper
15	" 30th, "	1d	on yellow paper
16	" " " "	2d	" " "
17	" " " "	3d	" " "
18	" " " "	4d	" " "
19	" " " "	6d	" " "
20	" " " "	9d	" " "
21	" " " "	1s	" " "
22	" " " "	1s 6d	" " "
23	" " " "	2s	" " "
24	" " " "	2s 6d	" " "
25	" " " "	2d	on blue paper

Varieties.—The greater part of the stamps of Aug. 30th, exist with the following errors: UID for ZUID; EPUBLIEK for REPUBLIEK or with letters mixed, changing the E or the R into F.

26	Sept. 6th, 1886,	1d	on yellow paper
27	" " "	2d	"
28	" " "	3d	"
29	" " "	4d	"
30	" " "	6d	"
31	" " "	9d	"
32	" " "	1s 6d	"
33	" " "	2s	"
34	" " "	2s 6d	"
35	" " "	6d	on blue paper
36	" " "	1s	"
37	Oct. 13th, 1886,	1d	on yellow paper
38	" " "	2d	"
39	" " "	3d	"
40	" " "	4d	"
41	" " "	6d	"
42	" " "	9d	"
43	" " "	1s	"
44	" " "	1s 6d	"
45	" " "	1-6	"
46	" " "	2s	"
47	" " "	2-6	"

48 Oct. 13th, 1886,	5s	on yellow paper.
49 "	10s	"
50 "	£1	"
51 "	2d	on blue paper
52 "	3d	"
53 "	3d (tête bêche)	"
54 "	4d	"
55 "	1s	"
56 Nov. 24th, 1886,	2d	on yellow paper
57 "	3d	"
58 "	3d double impression	"
59 "	1d	on blue paper
60 "	4d	"
61 "	4d (double impression)	"
62 "	6d	"
63 "	6d (double impression)	on blue paper
64 "	9d	"
65 "	1s	"
66 Jan. 4th, 1887,	1d	"
67 "	2d	"
68 Jan. 20th, 1887,	2d	"

Until August 1886 it is very probable that only the values of 1d and 2d were used for postage on letters although a few of the higher values (fiscals) were used for prepayment.

It must be remarked that the stamps of 1s 6d and 2s 6d exist in 2 varieties with the value indicated 1s 6d, 2s 6d or 1-6 and 2-6. The 1-6 of October 13th is found in these 2 varieties which forms the only exception to the following rule: Those of Aug. 30th are of the first variety and those after Aug. 30th are of the 2nd.

SECOND ISSUE.

With Dates and Embossed Arms.

69 Jan. 20th, 1886,	1d	on blue paper
70 "	1d	on yellow paper
71 Mar. 17th, 1886,	1d	"
72 Apr. 14th, 1886,	1d	on blue paper
73 June 30th, "	1d	"
74 "	1d	on yellow paper
75 July 7th, 1886,	1d	on blue paper
76 Aug. 4th, 1886,	1d	"
77 " 30th, "	2d	"
78 Sept. 13th, "	1d	on yellow paper
79 Oct. 6th, "	1d	"
80 Nov. 3rd, "	1d	on blue paper
81 Dec. 2nd, "	1d	"
82 " "	2d	"
83 " "	2d	on yellow paper
84 Jan. 4th, 1887,	2d	on blue paper
85 Jan. 20th, 1887,	2d	"
86 " "	2d	on yellow paper

B. With dates and embossed arms inverted.

87 Jan. 20th, 1886,	1d	on yellow paper
88 Feb. 10th, "	1d	on blue paper
89 Mar. 17th, "	1d	"
90 Apr. 14th, "	1d	on yellow paper
91 Mar. 26th, "	1d	"
92 " "	1d	on blue paper
93 July 7th, "	1d	on yellow paper
94 Aug. 30th, "	2d	on blue paper
95 Nov. 3rd, "	1d	on yellow paper
96 Dec. 2nd, "	2d	on blue paper
97 " "	1d	on yellow paper
98 Jan. 20th, 1887,	2d	"

C. With dates and arms in relief at the back of the stamp.

99 Aug. 30th, 1886,	2d	on blue paper
100 Jan. 4th, 1887,	2d	"
101 Jan. 20th, "	2d	"
102 " "	2d	on yellow paper

D. With dates and arms inverted, embossed on the back of the stamp.

103 Jan. 20th, 1887,	2d	on blue paper
104 " "	2d	on yellow paper

E. Without the day of the month and with embossed arms.

105 Dec. 1886,	6d	on yellow paper
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THIRD ISSUE.

This issue is without date.

A. Arms embossed on the recto of the stamp.

106	1d	on blue paper
107	2d	"
108	3d	"
109	4d	"
110	6d	"
111	1-6	"

B. Arms inverted, embossed on the recto of the stamp.

112	1d	on blue paper
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C. Arms embossed on the back of the stamp.

113	2d	on blue paper
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FOURTH ISSUE.

Same type as 3rd issue but embossing is more distinct. The 1d and 2d of issues 3 and 4 are identical but Mr. Tamsen says that they can be easily recognized by the difference in the relief of the arms, which are always well done in the 4th issue and frequently invisible in the 3rd.

A. Arms embossed on the recto of the stamp.

114	1d	on blue paper
115	2d	"
116	3d	on yellow paper
117	4d	"
118	6d	"

119	9d	on yellow paper
120	1s	"
121	1-6	"
122	2-6	"
123	4s	"
124	5s	"
125	5-6	"
126	7-6	"
127	10s	"
128	10-6	"
129	£1	"

B. Arms embossed inverted on the recto of the stamp.

130	1d	on blue paper
131	3d	on yellow paper
132	4d	"
133	6d	"
134	1s	"
135	2-6	"
136	10s	"
137	£1	"
138	£1 (tête bêche)	"

C. With arms embossed. There also exists a 2d yellow without date and without embossing. This stamp was probably never issued as it is not known used.

Brillancourt (Ouchy).

A. de Reuterskjöld.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FORGERIES OF THE SYDNEY VIEWS.

By M. P. CASTLE, (*Monthly Journal*.)

The pair of 1d. Sydney Views submitted to me by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, for inspection, are undoubtedly bad, but are forgeries of so dangerous a character that, in the interest of collectors, I think it advisable to point out such points of variation as I have observed in a cursory inspection. Impression: The stamps in question which purport to be from plate I, (without clouds) in an early state of the die, are printed in too rosy a shade, the color approximating to this only appearing in the real stamps with later printings; while the whole appearance of the stamps has a somewhat scratchy look, notably in the outer diagonally barred spandrels. The pick in the foreground is almost vertical, whereas it should in all the types slant at an angle of about 45 degrees to the right. In the real stamps the upright vertical "diamonded" border that appears right and left, and is intersected by the vignette, consists really of a lattice pattern, in which frequently more than one diamond appears horizontally, sometimes part of two, and they are of very irregular formation. In these forgeries the diamond is larger, more regularly shaped, and occupying the center in each case, impinge on both sides of the vertical band in which they appear, being thus necessarily each directly above each other. The most salient point of difference, I should say (noting however that the word "Nov" in the border begins in both stamps exactly opposite the foot of the central design), is the background of the vignette. The true types have some few bold lines in the foreground indicating terra firma for the figures to rest upon, the middle dis-

tance is faintly lined, and allows the figure ploughing to be clearly distinguishable, while the sea to the right consists of a few lines quite detached from the rest. In these imitations the whole of the background consists of straight lines, principally equidistant, giving the appearance that the figure—the (very indistinct) plougher—and the ship have a precarious footing on a watery medium that extends to the foot of the hill. The two false types submitted differ from each other in the other details, and are apparently engraved in *taille douce* (possibly all the 25 types have been done), hence I can best warn the collectors by stating the common differences between them and the originals. Paper.—This is a thick, smooth, slightly surfaced yellowish wove, showing the granulations clearly, and quite different from the many varieties on which the genuine stamps exist. It most resembles the hard paper on which the latest copies are found, but by comparison will be seen to vary even from this; while, as is well known, all the early impressions, such as these purport to be, are on a soft yellowish spongy paper. Postmark.—This is also done in a fainter and more watery looking medium, than is usually found, and the obliteration, which consists of a vertical row of curved strokes, with three diminishing horizontal bars above and below, is slightly more spread and clumsier than the true postmark.

A second, and if possible, more dangerous forgery is that of the 1d, Type II., with clouds, which would deceive even the initiated, without the most careful scrutiny. I had before me a strip of four, all different types—probably a row was engraved of each plate—in which the color approximates to the “original;” and the paper is somewhat thinner, smoother, and more granulated than it should be. As in the preceding “stamp,” the diamonds are single, and each above the other. In the vertical column; the words “CMB, AUST. SIGILLUM” occupy the same relative positions, “Nov.” beginning uniformly at the base of the design, where it is separated from the inscription; the pick and shovel are as before, and they have (perhaps to a less extent) the general scratchy appearance. The background is again watery, consisting of straight lines; the ship is too far away from the edge, the clouds are too shaky and detached, and the bale has a distinctly double-lined cross dividing it. The postmark consists of 24 curved bars right and left, and four diminishing horizontal strokes above and below—somewhat thinner and more greasy-looking than the proper cancellation. As a whole they are exceedingly clever, and might deceive anyone who had not the types at command. I warn all collectors, therefore, against them, and trust that the miscreants who make them may meet their due reward.

THE STAMPS OF TASMANIA.

A History of the Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Post Cards, Adhesive and Impressed Revenue and Excise Stamps of Tasmania. Compiled by A. F. Bassett Hull, Hobart.

(Continued.)

(*The Federal Australian Philatelist.*)

ADHESIVE POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS,

1st November, 1870 to March 1871. Type of illustration, engraved by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., London, and printed at Hobart, on paper borrowed from New South Wales. Watermarks, single-lined numerals of value. White to brownish yellow gum.



Perforated 11½.

- 1 penny (watermark 10) rose-red, deep rose (shades).
- 1 penny (watermark 4) pale rose, deep rose, rose-red.
- 2 pence (watermark 2) pale to deep green (shades)
- 4 pence (watermark 4) pale to deep blue.
- 10 pence (watermark 10) black.

Varieties.—Imperforate.

- 1 penny (watermark 10) rose-red.
- 2 pence (watermark 2) green.
- 10 pence (watermark 10) black.

ADHESIVE POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS.

TAS

March, 1871 to January, 1878. Type as last. Engraved by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., London, and printed at Hobart on white wove paper, varying considerably in substance; watermarked diagonally with plain capital letters TAS (type of illustration), measuring 16x5 mm., white gum; perforated 11½

May, 1871.—1 penny, rose, pale to deep, red-rose, lake (shades)

April, 1873.—1 penny, vermilion (quite a distinct color to all the rose shades).

May, 1871.—2 pence, pale to dark green, emerald green, bluish green, (shades.)

Dec. 1875.—2 pence, yellow green.

March 1871.—3 pence, red-brown (on unmilled paper), pale to very dark brown, brown lake, dull violet, shades (on milled paper).

Jan. 1878.—3 pence, indian red.

Aug. 1876.—4 pence, yellow, pale lemon-yellow, canary, dull to indian yellow, brownish yellow (shades).

Oct. 1871.—5 shillings, mauve (on unmilled paper) pale violet, mauve pale and dark (on milled paper).

Varieties.—Imperforate.

- 1 penny, rose, rose-red (shades)
- 3 pence, pale reddish-brown.
- 9 pence, blue,
- 5 shillings, mauve

(To be Continued.)

A. P. A. CONVENTION.

The sixth annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association is soon at hand, and it behooves us to consider some matters that will in all likelihood be presented for consideration. One of the most important of these is the question of incorporation, and although there are many argu-

ments in favor of this step, there are on the other hand a great many objections which, in my opinion, will outweigh the arguments in favor. There has always been a strong sentiment among the larger part of the members against any so-called *centralization*, and under any system of incorporation it would be impossible to avoid such centralization, unless the machinery of executive management were made a very complicated and cumbersome affair. We could not incorporate in any available state in the Union without having our offices in the state so selected, and our officers resident in that state. This of itself forms an objection which could be overcome only by the election of a dummy set of executive officers and the creation of a new board of management, whose powers and exact status it would be difficult to define. Under all circumstances, the Association would be responsible for the acts of its numerous executive officers, and the machinery would become so complicated that it would disrupt the Association and disgruntle the officers in a very short period of time. We are doing well enough under the present system, and I fully agree with the opinion expressed by one of our members, that it is best to follow the old maxim of letting well enough alone.

The second matter of importance is that of electing all officers by the Association, and to this I am also unqualifiedly opposed. The present system of electing the general officers of the Association has been found to be good, and there is certainly no reasons for any change in this respect. However, as to the offices which are at present filled by appointment, I think that making them elective would result in injury to the Association in general. These offices require special fitness, and a body of five intelligent men elected by the Association as representative of all their interests, are, in my opinion, a great deal better able to judge of the qualifications of individuals than a large body of men residing in all parts of the country, who know but very few of their fellow member personally, and judge of them only by the number of times their names are mentioned in the Philatelic press, or by the amount of noise which they make in blowing their own horns. Experience has shown that it is not always the man who is best known to the members in general who will make the best manager in any department. It cannot be denied that some of the appointments made by the Official Board have been lamentable failures, but this does not by any means prove that the system under which the appointments were made is a bad one. I am fully convinced that if the officers hitherto appointed had been elected by a general vote of the Association, the affairs of the Association would not have been transacted as smoothly as they have been in the past five years.

I am heartily in favor of continuing the *American Philatelist* as the official organ of the Association, as I think that an organization of the size and importance of the American Philatelic Association should have a special medium of its own for the publication of its reports and for a free discussion of topics of interest to its members. At the last Convention I voted in favor of making another Journal the official organ of the Association; but, as I explained at the time, this was done because I found that there was a strong sentiment in favor of such an arrangement, and because at that time it seemed difficult to find anyone who would undertake the management of such a publication. I am pleased to say, that the Literary Board selected last year have justified any demands that we may have made on them and the *American Philatelist* for the past year is certainly a volume that we may be proud of.

As to the location of the next annual Convention, I am again in favor of New York. It may seem that I take this position because I happen to be a New Yorker, but this has not influenced me in the slightest in the selection

of a place for holding the Convention. I have always believed and expressed the opinion that we would derive more benefit from a convention largely attended in person, than from one in which the representation in person is purely local and where almost all the members not residing in the convention city are represented by proxy. At every Convention there have been presented a number of problems and questions which had not been broached prior to that, and where the proxy holder, while using his best judgment in the use of the votes entrusted to him may have or has entirely misrepresented the wishes of his constituents. Experience has shown that New York or some other large Eastern city will attract a much larger attendance than any other location that could be selected, and New York has shown the largest attendance of all.

I am not in favor of limiting the number of proxies that any individual member can hold, as it would necessarily act as a disfranchisement of many. Any member may ask for proxies, and should he receive a number in excess of that which he is allowed, the votes of the surplus would simply be thrown out, and just so many members deprived of a vote to which they are justly entitled. There is no system by which these proxies could be transferred to any one else, except with the consent of the member himself, and should the holder of such proxies desire, he could easily transfer them to some friend who would be under obligations to vote as requested by the one who originally held these proxies. The result would be the same, and no advantage could under any circumstances accrue from such a limitation.

There is no doubt that the Sales Department will be under discussion at the Convention, and I hope that the members will thoroughly express their opinions as to the workings of the system now in vogue. I shall present to the Convention a full report of the transactions of this department during the past year, and although there has been a decided falling off in the sales as compared with previous years, I do not consider this an argument against the continuance of the Department on a Cash Basis. The entire Exchange Department of the Association has fallen into disrepute for reasons which it is unnecessary for me to state at present, and it will be some time before the members will again have the confidence in this Department that they had in former years.

Returns and payments on account are made so promptly under the present system that it is no hardship for any member to be forced to pay in cash for what he has removed from the sheets that have passed through his hands. Wherever the sales from the sheets of any member have amounted to \$5.00 or more, I have made monthly remittances on account of the stamps so sold, retaining only a small margin for the commission to be deducted by me, and for possible errors on the part of members when sending their returns. At the Convention I shall be able to give an explanation of the meagre circulation of some of the sheets entrusted to me, and I think that the Convention will appreciate that next year the members may depend upon a wider circulation and better sales from the sheets sent into the Sales Department.

These are about all the matters of importance that I think likely of presentation to the Convention, and I hope to hear a free discussion of opinion on these subjects by the members, whether they attend in person or no. In conclusion, I simply wish to state that I shall ask for no proxies and shall decline all that may be offered to me without solicitation.

HENRY L. CALMAN.

THE PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

8 GOWER STREET,

LONDON, W. C., May 20, 1891.

To the Editor of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

Sir.—I am requested by the Philatelic Protection Association to forward to you the following copy of our articles of association, list of officers, etc., requesting the favour of insertion of the same in the next number of your publication.

I shall be glad to receive from collectors or dealers any information which may be of use to the Association with regard to the manufacture and sale of forgeries. The said information will be treated as strictly confidential.

Applications for membership may be made through any officer or member of the Committee.

I remain, yours truly,

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS, *Hon. Secretary*.

Committee.—President, T. W. Cheveley. Vice President, not yet elected. Secretary and Treasurer, Charles J. Phillips. F. G. Bepler, P. M. Bright, D. Brosnan, W. Brown, T. Buhl, G. Callf, Douglas Garth, Major E. B. Evans, F. R. Ginn, M. Giwelb, J. W. Jones, Stafford Smith, W. T. Wilson.

THE ARTICLES OF THE PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

Objects.

Art. 1 The Association is constituted

(a) To protect Collectors and Dealers against fraud, and particularly to devise and take measures to prevent the manufacture, sale, and circulation, with fraudulent intent, of imitations of Postage Stamps and other objects of Philatelic interest, including the fraudulent imitation of any part of the process of their manufacture or authorized cancellation or surcharge.

(b) To circulate such information as may be of service in preventing Philatelists from being defrauded.

(c) To take any such general measures in the interests of Philately as may be deemed expedient.

Membership.

Art. 2. All Philatelists not under twenty-one years of age shall be eligible as members of the Association.

Art. 2. Candidates for membership must be nominated by three members of the Association, balloted for at a General Meeting, and elected by a majority of three-fourths of those present. The names of candidates, together with those of their proposers, must be sent in to the Secretary, who shall take the earliest opportunity of notifying the names of candidates to the members of the Association; but no such candidate's name shall be submitted to ballot until the second General Meeting following his nomination.

Art. 4. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice President, and a Secretary and Treasurer combined.

Art. 5. If any charge or matter affecting the character or conduct of any member shall be brought before the Committee, it shall be the duty of the Committee, at a meeting summoned for that purpose, after giving full opportunity to such member to deny or explain the charge, to expel or remove such

member whenever the Committee is satisfied that his character or conduct is inconsistent with the objects or well-being of, or injurious to, the Association. Three-fourths of those present must concur in any resolution to that effect; and such resolution shall be subject to an appeal at the second ordinary meeting of the Association following such expulsion.

Art. 6. No person who is not a member of the Association shall be permitted, under any circumstances, to be present at any of its meetings, except on the recommendation of the Committee.

Committee.

Art. 7. The affairs of the Association shall be conducted by a Committee of fifteen members, consisting of the President, Vice President, Secretary, and twelve other members.

Art. 8. For the purposes of a meeting of the Committee seven shall form a quorum.

Art. 9. An Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held in the month of May, at which meeting the officers of the Association and members of the Committee shall be elected, to hold office for a period terminating with the next Annual General Meeting; but any office becoming vacant may be refilled by election at any General Meeting upon notice being given in accordance with Article 16. Retiring officers and members of the Committee are eligible for re-election.

Art. 10. The Secretary and Treasurer shall conduct the correspondence of the Association, keep the minutes of all meetings, and have charge of the funds. He shall at all times furnish all such information with regard to the affairs of the Association as the Committee or a General Meeting may call for, and shall present a balance sheet, made up to the 31st of March, to the Association at its first meeting held during the month of April in each year, that it may be audited and laid before the Association at the Annual General Meeting in May. On presentation of such balance sheet, two members shall be appointed as Auditors (one of whom shall not be a member of the Committee), to audit the accounts and balance sheet, and report thereon to the Annual General Meeting in May.

Subscriptions.

Art. 11. The annual subscription for members is two guineas.

Art. 12. The subscription is due on being admitted a member, and annually, in advance, on May 1st in each year. Members elected after October 31st, will only be called upon to pay half of the current year's subscription.

Art. 13. All members who have not sent their subscriptions to the Treasurer by July 1st, after due application has been made to them, or explained their not having done so to the satisfaction of the Committee, shall be considered to have resigned their membership. To become members of the Association again they will have to be re-elected in accordance with Article 3.

Meetings.

Art. 14. Meetings are held in London at intervals of not more than thirty days, and at such dates, times, and places as the Committee may appoint; of which at least three days' previous notice shall be given by post to members residing in the United Kingdom.

Art. 15. For the transaction of business at General Meeting twelve members shall form a quorum.

General.

Art. 16. The Association, at any General Meeting, upon notice given with

that of the date of the meeting, can enter upon any special business, except suspension or alteration of any of these Statutes, or the election of officers or members of the Committee, on the occasion of any vacancy occurring during the current year of office, of which at least three weeks' notice shall be given.

Art. 18. No legal proceedings of any kind shall be undertaken by the Committee until the subject matter of such proceedings shall have been laid before a General Meeting, and such proceedings sanctioned.

The proceedings of the Association at all meetings, and all communications addressed to the members, are to be considered by them as strictly private and confidential, and are not to be divulged to any person not a member of the Association under any circumstances whatever. Any member infringing this rule shall be liable to expulsion.

8 GOWER ST., LONDON, W. C., 4th July, 1891.

PHILATELIC PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

Dear Sir.—At the last meeting of the Philatelic Protection Association I was instructed to forward to you the enclosed circular, containing a list of recent and dangerous forgeries that have been brought to the notice of the Association, and to request you to kindly insert the same in your next issue.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

NEW FORGERIES. CIRCULAR No. 1.

The Philatelic Protection Association hereby warn Philatelists against the following *forgeries* which have been brought under their notice:

CEYLON.—*Imperf.* 4d.; 9d.; 1s. 9d.; and 2s., both *with* and without the Star watermark.

Perf. 4d.; 9d.; and 2s., with the Star watermark.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—"4 Cents." on 5 cents. blue. (Gibbons, type 2526) with forged red and black surcharges and the same inverted, on genuine stamps.

ST. VINCENT.—1890. 2½d. on 4d., light brown.

NATAL.—1877. ½d. on 1d. black and yellow. (Gibbons, type 1410) with inverted and double surcharge.

1s. black and lilac, with surcharge down centre and with double surcharge.

CYPRUS.—6d. and 1s. Surcharges forged on used English stamps.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*For Levant Post Offices.* 80 paras on 5d., black, lilac, and blue.

VICTORIA.—1857. 2d. Queen on Throne. A pair lettered K. P.—L. Q. have been shown to the Association, but it is stated that stamps with other letters are known to be forged, and probably the entire sheet has been imitated.

1858-65. 1s. blue. (Gibbons, type 2904), both perf. and imperf., and in pairs.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sydney Views, 1d. red, with and without clouds, usually offered in pairs.

1854. 3d. green. (Gibbons, type 1458) on *white* paper but without watermark.

TASMANIA.—1852. 1d blue. 1st issue.

CANADA.—3d. perf., with false perforations.

The Committee of the Philatelic Protection Association will be happy to examine and report upon any specimens of the above-mentioned stamps, on condition that such stamps are sent to the Secretary accompanied with sufficient postage for reply.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

NOTES.

CHILI.—The internecine war seems to have caused a scarcity of postage stamps in some parts of the country, for we have just received a bulky letter from Arica, in the nitrate district, prepaid with four 10c olive Telegraph stamps. These, it is true, are much more beautiful than the postage stamps of Chili, but we do not believe that collectors will enthusiastically welcome this recent addition to the ever growing list of "Revenues and Telegraphs used for postage." Chili has until now been one of the few South American countries that have not sorely taxed our patience, and we hope that the use of the stamps just mentioned will not form an entering wedge for the creation of a mass of new varieties to please or not to please the collector's fancy. At the same time, more interest will attach to these stamps than to the usual provisional issue as they are one of the exigencies of a state of war. We shall illustrate the stamps in our next number.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—On April 1st, the entire territory of the German Possessions in East Africa entered the Union Postal Union. Post offices have since been and will be established at several of the central places as soon as these are properly occupied by the German forces. Up to the date named there only existed two post-offices at the coast, viz., Bagamayo and Dares-Salaam, where, hitherto, the usual German stamps have been employed. Owing to the fluctuation of the value of the silver rupee, it would be profitable to buy unused stamps in East Africa and to sell or use them in Germany; it is, however, intended to furnish that district with particular stamps, similar to the surcharges issued to the German postoffices in Turkey. A definite decision has, however, not yet been taken in this matter.—*Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

GOLD COAST.—In our April number we attributed the new 2½p stamp to the new type adopted for the high values. We have now received the stamps and find that they are of the same design as all the values from ½p to 2 shillings.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. C. H. Mekeel has sent us for inspection a fine specimen of the 5c brown, type of 1861, embossed all over, and we do not hesitate in pronouncing it genuine. The discovery, some time ago, of a 30c orange similarly grilled makes it more than likely that the entire set exists with grill over the entire stamp, and it is probably only a question of time when all the values will be so found.

PERSIA.—M. Grignard sends us a Persian stamp of the colored border series, with the head of the Shah, and writes:

"I venture to send you enclosed Persian stamp A, 10s., of the 1879 series, to compare with a similar stamp B. My friend and colleague of the Soci  t   Francaise de Timbrologie, Dr. Legrand, has this stamp B in his collection, but he had not noticed the difference between it and the type A; *i. e.* circle smaller, cap of Shah smaller, curved lines of ground thicker, &c. Neither he nor I know what this stamp is. Could you tell us anything about it? We can hardly take it for a bogus stamp, inasmuch as the lion, sun rays, frame, mauve groundwork, seems to us, under an examination with a magnifying glass, identical with type A. If these difficulties were overcome by forgers they could no doubt have executed the circle and Shah to closer resemblance with type A."

We have very carefully examined the stamp in question, and have compared it with specimens of the other values of the issue; and, while it is of an undoubtedly different type, we incline to a belief in its genuineness. And if so it would point to the employment of a second die for the 10s. value at some period. The differences are so notable that we should hardly think that it could have been much used without escaping notice at the hands of collectors. We have not discovered any difference except in the vignette, which is nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. smaller, and in fact contains no point that does not vary from the ordinary specimens. To note a few: The head of the Shah is thinner, and turns more to the right; the fez sits differently on the head, and the aigrette and plumes are smaller and less conspicuous, while there is more of the bust and neck visible, and the lined background is notably composed of coarser lines. Paper, color, impression, and postmark of the stamp seem all right; but we hope that some of our readers may send us corroboration or further information respecting it before finally accepting it.

"It never rains but it pours." Since writing the above, we have been shown by our publisher three stamps, *apparently* similar in type to the variety described and styled "Errors" by the vendors.

They are the 2 shahi with a *blue* border, the 5 shahi with a *pink*, and the latter with the normal green border. The simultaneous appearance of so many "errors" or varieties is, to say the least, perplexing, if not disquieting, and we hesitate to pronounce a decided opinion as to these stamps, although their appearance is in their favor.—*Philatelic Record*.

U. S. POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.—A few days ago we were shown several values of U. S. Postage Due Stamps in a rich wine or claret color, and our attention has also been called to a shade intermediate between this and the brown which we have been accustomed to see for so many years. At sight of the wine colored set we imagined that an intentional change had been made in these stamps, but one of our enterprising contemporaries has already elicited a letter on the subject from the 3d Assistant Postmaster General. In this letter, Gen. Hazen states "that no change has been ordered or is contemplated, and that if any varieties exist they are due simply to carelessness in the mixing of the ink." We cannot therefore look upon the newly described variety as forming a separate issue.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—The *Philatelic Record* states that two new stamps are to be issued in the current type, namely: 3c blue-gray on bluish, and 5c orange. As far as we understand the stamps have not yet made their appearance.

BRAZIL.—We chronicle this month a 50r blue of the current type. We have not found mention of this stamp in any Journal but discovered it in a mixed lot received by us from Brazil. The color is such that it cannot be a changeling from the dark green in current use.

ST. PIERRE MIQUELON.—We are delighted, and no doubt so are our readers, to hear that the recent surcharges of St. Pierre Miquelon are also to be found inverted. Until now we have not heard of an inverted surcharge of the small type which we chronicle in this number, but we have no doubt that in the manufacturing of these the press also happened to turn upside down. Our friends in that little island are indeed accommodating and mindful of the wants of the Advanced Collector of postage stamps; but, at the same time, we do not believe that any sincere regret would be expressed if a tidal wave should sweep over the entire island and wash off some of the abominable black ink that they have printed on the pretty stamps of the French Colonial possessions.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—“There will be no more novelties here now until the current issue is changed. The next issue, which is to be a lasting one, will be composed of the following values: $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 15, 16, 24, 50 centavos, 1, 2 and 5 pesos; the 3, 4, 6, 12, 20, 25, 30, 40, 60 and 90 centavos, and the 20 pesos will be withdrawn.

“The envelopes of the 10, 12, 15, 16 and 24 centavos will be withdrawn also, and there will be only the 5c and 8c. The values of the cards and wrappers will remain as at present.

“There are only to be three designs. The first, with a portrait of Rivadavia, will be employed for the small values up to 10c; the second, with the portrait of Belgrano, for those from 15c to 50c; and the third will have the portrait of General San Martino, and will serve for the 1, 2 and 5 pesos. The stamps will be printed on watermarked paper. The envelopes, wrappers and cards will all have the first type of stamp.

“The South American Bank Note Company has been charged with the preparation of the new types.”—*Monthly Journal*.

HAYTI.—Besides the values which we chronicle in this number, some of our European contemporaries mention a 3c and 5c. However, we do not think that these values have been issued as yet, and shall therefore not mention them in the addenda to our catalogue until they have definitely made their appearance.

TASMANIA.—We are indebted to Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, for the following communication, dated 24th April: “I enclose for your acceptance and to be noted in the *Monthly*, three local productions which are on a par with the 2½d. provisional for poorness of style. These are (1) ½d. brownish yellow, on Tas. type I, paper perf. 11½ in.; printed at the Mercury Office, Hobart. (2) 1d. vermilion (shades) on Tas. type II, paper, perf. 11½, also printed at the Mercury Office; and (3) 1d. rosy carmine on Tas. type I, paper, perf. 11½, printed at the government printing office. The two last were issued owing to a supply of the English printed stamps, ordered some time ago, not having arrived. A very large quantity of the rosy carmine stamps were printed, but a small number only of the vermilion. These latter can only be distinguished from the vermilion provisionals of 1889 by the position of the watermark which reads from the right lower to the left upper corner, viewed

from the back. The rosy carmine stamps are identical in paper, shade, and perforation with some of the local printings of 1877. New plates for 2½d. and 5d. values have been ordered from England, but they will not be out for about six months. The designs are to be exactly similar to the present 1d. and 2d., and the colors magenta-pink for the 2½d. and blue for the 5d. No provisional 5d. will be issued in the meantime, however."—*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*.

JAMAICA.—As surcharges and varieties of surcharge are the order of the day, we may as well mention that until now we have found only three varieties of the surcharged "official" on the ½d. green. They are as follows:

Thin surcharge, measuring 16mm.

" " " 17½mm.

Thick surcharge, like that on the 1d. and 2d.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Ulises Heureux seems to have thought that the Postal Service of San Domingo requires a certain number of errors in the recent surcharges in order to maintain its position among stamp issuing countries. Besides the long list of surcharged stamps mentioned in our May number, we find the following varieties which our friend from San Domingo, Mr. H. K. Parisot states were made by error:

1c on 5c 1880, plain paper,

80c on ½r violet and bluish paper 1879,

1p on ½r violet on white paper 1879.

In this connection it will be of interest to our readers to know that Mr. Parisot has sued Mr. J. B. Moens in the modest sum of 20,000 francs for having stated that he, Parisot, had sold and offered for sale counterfeits of the San Domingo stamps of 1862 and 1865 issue, and also for having stated that all the surcharges of 1891 were purely speculative and probably made for the benefit of Parisot. We have not as yet heard of the result of the law-suit, but we are happy to have been able to furnish Mr. Moens with some items which may have helped him in his defense. Some time ago, Mr. Parisot offered us counterfeits of the 1862 and 1865 issue and we are perfectly willing to assume the responsibility for this statement. These counterfeit stamps were duly described in our Journal in January of this year. We hope that Mr. Moens will be successful in defending his suit, for it would indeed be deplorable if Stamp Journals were deprived of the only means at their command of warning the collecting public against concoctions and frauds.

FRENCH COLONIES.—There seems at last to be some prospect of our being spared a further infliction of the interminable surcharges emanating from the various parts of the world included under this head. It seems that the government has seriously considered the advisability of issuing separate stamps for each one of its colonies, and should they carry this plan into effect it would indeed be a blessing to the philatelic world. Of course there would be a great many new issues appearing at the same time, but in all likelihood surcharges would be stopped, as the government would undoubtedly supply each colony with a sufficient number of its own stamps to make provisionally unnecessary.

L' Ami des Timbres says as follows: "New stamps are to be issued representing commerce and navigation on a boat, separated by a mast, flying the

French colors on the seas, surmounted by "Republique Francaise Colonies;" in the center the value, at bottom a space reserved for the name of the colony. The stamp is in renaissance style.

BAHAMAS.—The surcharging fiend has until now, with a single exception, spared these islands, but the new rate to England seems to have made the old 4d envelopes useless and the surcharge has been resorted to in order to create a 2½d rate. This appears legitimate enough, but it does strike us as somewhat illegitimate that three varieties had to be made all at once. Of one kind only a few were made and they are already offered at high prices. The varieties will be found described in our addenda.

SWEDEN.—It is said that the 6 öre stamp is to be withdrawn from use and a 1 öre issued.

GERMANY.—The *Philatelic Journal* of Great Britain states that the issue of the following values is intended:

30pf.
40pf.
1 Mark
1 Mark 50pf.

WURTEMBERG.—We understand that the 5 Mark stamp was withdrawn from use on the first of April, and that the envelopes and wrappers will soon be withdrawn from circulation.

We are indebted for some of our information to Messrs. Witt, Clotz, Noel, Mekeel, Hooper, and to the *Philatelic Record*, *Philatelist*, *Revue Philatélique* and *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

[Branch of the American Philatelic Association.]

Meetings held the third Wednesday of each month, at 8 P. M., at Loesch's Hotel, 136 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, P. T. Schumann.

For information address the Secretary, No. 7 Third Ave., New Brighton, Richmond Co., N. Y.

Communications relating to exchange matters, address R. F. Albrecht, 615 West 38th Street, New York City.

MINUTES OF THE 100TH REGULAR MEETING HELD JUNE 17TH 1891.

Present: Mr. August Dejonge in the chair. Messrs. Albrecht, Benary, Clotz, Oscar Dejonge, Dr. Odendall and P. T. Schumann.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Dejonge proposed Mr. Hugo Kessler as a member of this Society which was referred to the Executive Committee.

The attention of the meeting was called to the fact by the President that this was the 100th meeting of the S. I. P. S., and that he was proud to say

that since he with two others started the Society it had been a continued success and he hoped that its prosperity would continue.

In commemoration of this event, Mr. Albrecht presents the Society with a set of triangular Cape of Good Hope and a set of used Alsace Lorraine stamps, for which a vote of thanks was offered the kind donor.

Mr. Benary presents the Society with a fine lot of counterfeits and genuine stamps for the respective albums, for which a vote of thanks was passed.

Mr. A. S. Butchard from Owen Sound, Canada, presents the Society with a counterfeit 18kr Wurtemberg which was accepted with thanks.

Mr. Witt presents a set of counterfeit Tahiti, out of the factory of A. Burmeister, of Newark, N. J. A vote of thanks was passed for his kind donation.

On motion meeting adjourned.

P. T. SCHUMANN, *Secretary*.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized Oct. 17th, 1874

President, JOSEPH RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J.

Librarian, JOSEPH HOLMES, 7 Pearl St., N. Y.

Vice-President, F. W. HUNTER, 28 E. 46th St., N. Y.

Exchange Superintendent, A. E. TUTTLE, Room 37, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Secretary, L. S. MORTON, 128 So. Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Executive Committee, R. R. BOGERT,
M. C. BERLEPSCH,
H. N. TERRETT.

Treasurer, HENRY CLOTZ, 81 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

THE 244th MEETING,

held July 14th, 1891, at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, Coney Island, came to order at 8.45 p. m., Mr. Clotz in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Albrecht, Bogert, Clotz, Holmes, Morton, Scott, Terrett and Watson; and as a visitor, Mr. E. L. Schumann.

A letter was read from Mr. J. K. Tiffany, president of the American Philatelic Association, requesting the Society to take charge of the arrangements for holding the Convention of the American Philatelic Association in New York this year. The communication was accepted and placed on file.

Mr. Scott moved that Mr. Tiffany's request be granted. Carried.

Mr. Albrecht moved that the chairman appoint a committee of seven to make said arrangements, the committee to consist of two members from the Society, two from the Brooklyn Philatelic Club, two from the Staten Island Philatelic Society and the president of the Society *ex officio*. Carried.

The following named gentlemen were appointed:

From the Society, Messrs. Watson and Rogers.

From the Brooklyn Club, Messrs. Bogert and Scott.

From the Staten Island Society, Messrs. Albrecht and Clotz.

Mr. Watson was elected delegate to the Convention of the American Philatelic Association.

Mr. Morton exhibited a copy of the *Brooklyn Standard Union* of May 23d, containing a cut of the new postal card.

Meeting adjourned at 9.30 p. m.

L. S. MORTON, *Sec'y*.

The following applications for membership have been duly approved by the Executive Committee: If there are no objections filed with the Secretary on or before the meeting of the Society held next following the expiration of thirty days from the date of this publication, said applicants will become members without further procedure, pursuant to the Constitution.

CHARLES W. GREVNING, New York.

MOUCHLI ALI BEY, Constantinople, Turkey.

ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

51st EDITION.

INCLUDING ALL NEW ISSUES.

UNITED STATES.

With embossing covering entire back.

1868 5c brown

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1891 1c bright claret
 " 2c "
 " 3c "
 " 5c "
 " 10c "
 " 30c "
 " 50c "

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



2827.



2842.

1891 2842 8c carmine

Perforated.

AUSTRIA.

Perforated.

1891 2843 30k brown

BAHAMAS.

ENVELOPE.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



2843.

Size 140x82 mm.

- 1891 2843 2½p on 4p purple, red surcharge
 Same as above with red surcharge barred out and newly surcharged in black.
 1891 2½p on 4p purple, black surcharge
 Regular Envelope with value barred and surcharged.
 1891 2½p on 4p purple, black surcharge

BELGIUM.



Perforated 14.

- 1891 2844 35c violet brown

15

BOLIVIA.



Perforated 12.

- 1891 574 2c violet

BRAZIL.



620



2845.

Perforated.

- 1891 620 50r blue
 2845 100r blue, head in red

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
 PROVISIONAL ISSUE.**



Perforated.

- 1891 2721 1a on 4a bistre, violet surcharge

BRITISH HONDURAS.

*Perforated 14.*

1891 2846 6c on 10c, red surcharge 5.00

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

*Perforated.*

1891 2816 80c on $\frac{1}{2}$ r violet on bluish 1879, red surcharge,
 " " 1p on $\frac{1}{2}$ r violet 1879, red surcharge,
 " " 1c on 5c blue 1880, plain groundwork red surcharge,

FRENCH COLONIES.

Madagascar.

Regular Issues of French Colonis surcharged.

Perforated.

1891 15c on 25c black on red, black surcharge
 " 15c on 40c red on straw, " "

Martinique.

Regular Issues of French Colonies Surcharged.

Perforated.

1891 15c on 20c red on green, red surcharge

Unpaid Letter Stamps of French Colonies surcharged in Roman Capitals.

Unperforated.

1891 05 on 10c black, red surcharge
 " 15 on 20c " " "
 " 15 on 20c " black "

St. Pierre Miquelon.



2825.



2847.

Perforated.

Black Surcharge.

1891 2825 15c on 35c black on yellow
 " 2847 15c on 35c " "

GREECE.



1425.



1426.

ATHENS PRINT.

Unperforated.

1891 1426 40l lilac

Perforated 11 1/2.

1891 1425 1l brown
 " " 2l bistre
 " 1426 40l lilac

HAYTI.



Perforated 13.

1891 2848 1c violet
 " " 2c blue
 " " 7c red

3
 5
 15

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

ENVELOPES.



2849



2850

Size 120 x 95 mm.

1891 2849 1p red

Size 140 x 73 mm.

1891 2850 2½p light blue

MAURITIUS.

ENVELOPES.



1891 1814 50c yellow

MONACO.



Type of new issue of stamps, envelopes and wrappers.

NATAL.



Type of surcharged stamp chronicled last month.

PARAGUAY.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



Perforated.

1891	2851	1c green
"	"	2c carmine
"	"	5c blue
"	"	10c purple
"	"	15c orange
"	"	20c pink

ST. LUCIA.



Perforated.

1891	2260	6p lilac, value in blue
"	"	5s ?
"	"	10s ?

SIAM.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Regular issue surcharged



Perforated.

1891	2336	2a on 3a green on blue
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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Pahang.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Regular issue of Straits Settlement surcharged ^{Pahang}
2 cents.



Perforated.

1891 2423 2c on 24c green, black surcharge

SURINAM.



Perforated.

1891 2432 5c blue

TERRA DEL FUEGO.



2826

Type of stamp chronicled in May number.

WEST AUSTRALIA.



Perforated.

1801 2695 1p blue

ZULULAND.

Revenue stamps surcharged in capitals "ZULULAND."
1p lilac, black surcharge

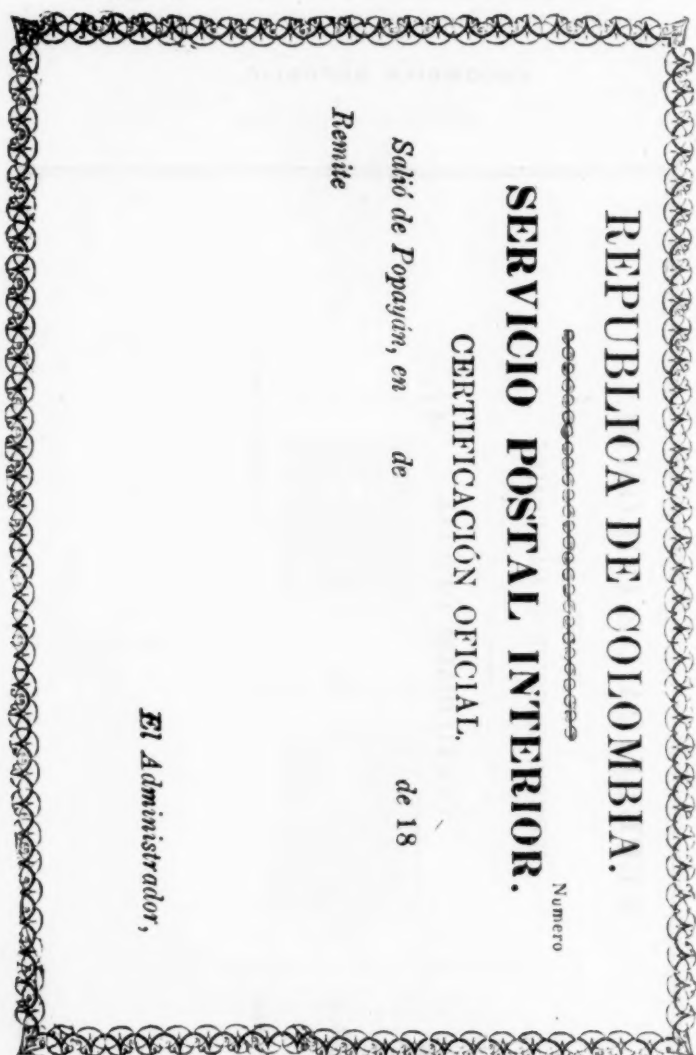
1891

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

OFFICIAL CUBIERTAS.



1890 2805 No value, black, grayish wove paper
" " white wove paper





REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.

N.º

SERVICIO POSTAL INTERIOR.

CERTIFICACION OFICIAL.

de 18

Salio de Brabacoas. en de

Remite

El Administrador,

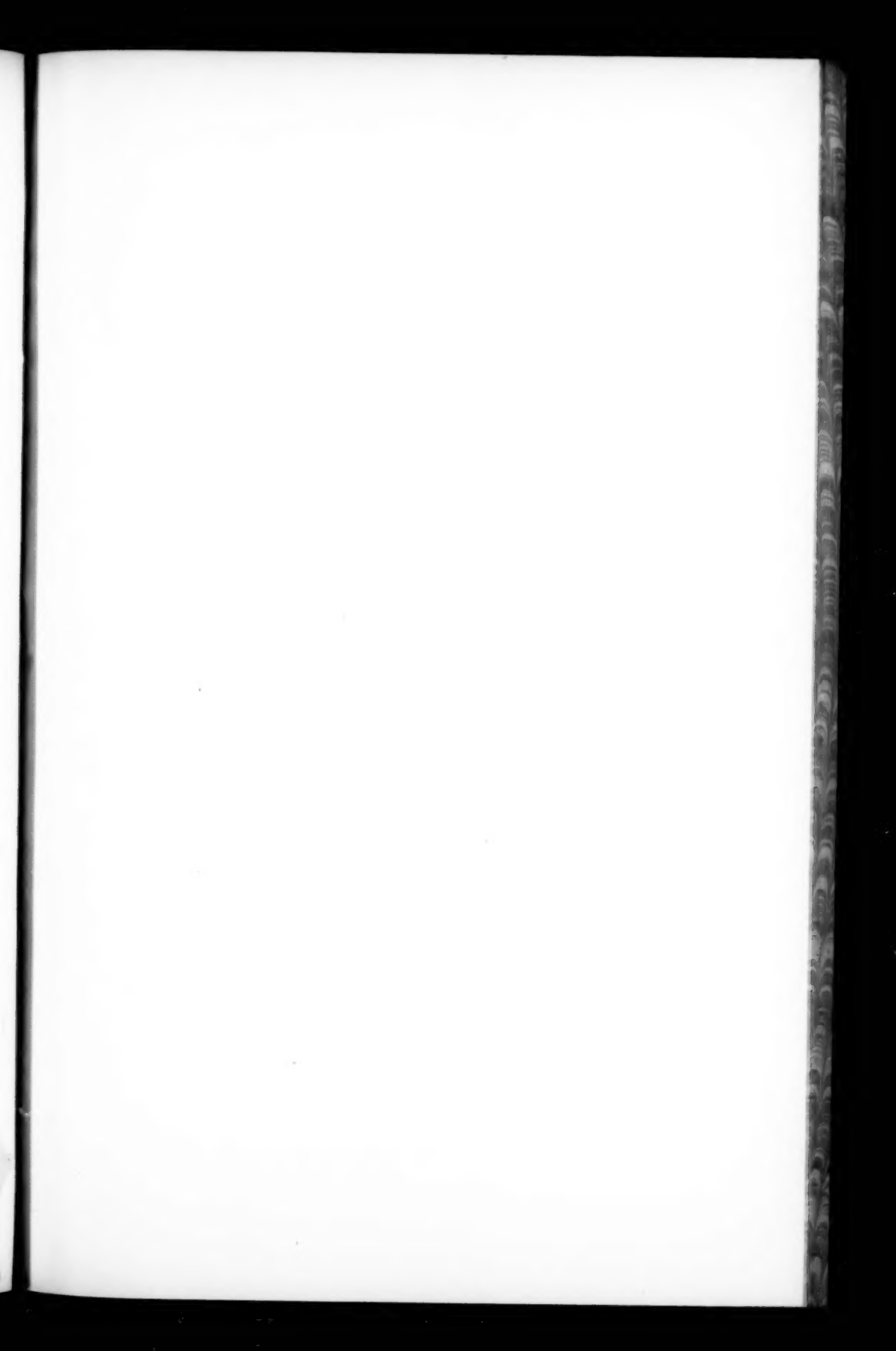


Plate 1 retouch. Plate 1.

GENUINE.



The *two* Varieties.

FORGERY.



Plate 1 without clouds.

FORGERY.



Plate 1 retouch with clouds.

Forged Sydney Views.

We have much pleasure in placing before our readers fac-similes of the recent Sydney View Forgeries.

We also present two of the genuine to facilitate comparison, one from each Plate, and these are placed first, side by side, in the accompanying frontispiece. The types here reproduced are probably those from which the forgers manufactured their imitations.

We trust that this will enable our readers to distinguish readily in future between the forged and the genuine.